

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

RODERICK O. MATHESON : : : : Editor

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

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POLITICAL TESTS OF THE YEAR.

A compilation of the results in recent tests of political strength on the mainland between Republican, Democratic and Progressive parties shows in a striking way how the majority is swinging back to the old parties from the Bull Moose and how the G. O. P. is receiving the greater number of the prodigals. The figures indicate the desire of the country to return to a straight protection basis and foreshadow a big Republican sweep throughout the Northern, Middle and Western States in November.

In Pennsylvania, as an extreme example, the number of voters who went on record in the recent primaries for Pinchot, the Progressive candidate for the senate, was 48,253, while in the same State Roosevelt polled 444,389 votes in the presidential contest in 1912. In the primaries the Democrats showed a net loss of 160,000, while the Republicans gained 55,000 votes and polled 80,000 more than the Democrats and Progressives put together.

Within the past few months, bye-elections of congressmen and other tests have resulted as follows:

In Iowa, Republican gain 2000, Democratic loss 7000, Progressive loss 10,000.

In New Jersey, Republican gain 4000, Democratic loss 4000, Progressive loss 4000.

In Maine, Republican gain 8000, Democratic loss 3500, Progressive loss 6800.

In Massachusetts, Republican loss 1900, Democratic loss 6000, Progressive loss 5500.

In West Virginia, Republican loss 1700, Democratic loss 9000, Progressive loss 9500.

In New York the Progressive enrolment has dwindled to a beggarly 110,000 as against 390,000 votes cast for Roosevelt in 1912.

In California the Republican enrolment exceeds that of either Democrats or Progressives by more than 100,000.

South Dakota, which gave Roosevelt 10,000 majority, has recently elected a Republican United States senator by 9000.

The recent state election in Arkansas showed Republican loss 8000, Democratic loss 15,000, Progressive loss 13,000.

In the Maryland senatorial election the Republican vote increased 20,000 and the Progressive vote decreased 50,000.

In Schuylers County, Pennsylvania, the Republican enrolment increased 10,000 and the Progressive enrolment decreased 9000.

In Allegheny County, where Taft received only 24,000, the Republican enrolment now is 127,000.

Omaha, Nebraska, shows Republican gain 4000, Democratic loss 4000, Progressive loss 5600.

The Republicans swept St. Louis at the spring election and carried the leading Progressive district in Chicago.

Finally, few, if any, Progressives have been elected to the legislatures of States which gave Roosevelt the strongest support in 1912.

Practically the only State in which the Progressive party is making any headway at all is the Democratic State of Louisiana, where, according to the latest reports, the Democrats are going to vote the Progressive ticket in order to voice their resentment against Wilson and his sugar tariff. Logically the Louisianians should vote Republican as best to carry out their plan, but this is asking too much of voters who have been accustomed to regard anything Republican as worse than treason to the State and the traditions of the South.

Turning to the Progressives is not at all endorsing the third party movement so far as the Louisianians are concerned. It offers simply a chance to rebuke Democracy without embracing Republicanism and all that it means to the South. It seems probable that the majority in the house from Louisiana next congress will label themselves Progressives, but they will not be Roosevelt men in any sense of the term. They will only be anti-Wilsonites.

Friends of Hawaii among Hawaiian Progressives will find room for thought in a study of the conditions on the mainland as revealed in recent primaries, registrations and bye-elections.

LAWMAKERS PLAYING POLITICS.

About one-quarter of the summer session of a dallying congress at Washington is going for simon pure politics. No matter how serious the business in hand may be. Let some buncombe artist say a word in the senate, for instance, that has bearing upon partisan contentions. Forthwith there is a hurrah. Senator Gallinger stands up and emits standpat views. Senator Smoot, of Utah, is in reserve to "spell" the New Hampshireite and they lead the congressional record down with their tergiversations. Republicans are by no means the only offenders. Democratic senators are trying to defend themselves against the calamity howlers. Indeed the propaganda of prosperity and gladness in the near future is being encouraged by Democrats in the senate and the house, with voice and pen. In this they have a fine exemplar also in the White House.

But it is deplorable that congress will not pay attention to its real business and cease trying to fight the campaign, which is yet several months away. There is much futility about shaping issues in congress. The Mexican issue was a case in point. What the outcome may be in Mexico no man can yet tell, but dominant as Mexico is in public interest, the politicians of congress are no longer featuring it. Nevertheless it was not many weeks ago that the orators stepped forth with fierce aggression on this Mexican issue.

Senator Kern, the majority leader of the "upper legislative branch," expressed disapproval the other day of "these alternating wails of despair on the one side (Republican) and hosannas of triumph on the other (Democratic)." The long distance debaters whang away for hours, generally reiterating what has been said many times before. It is easy to talk free trade and calamity or revision of iniquitous schedules and the dawn of the new freedom. The men who indulge in this kind of political diversion in the senate are not altogether the advanced thinkers of the body. They have been singing the old songs so industriously they have learned none of the new ones.

But it sometimes looks as though the 1914 campaign would be fought much upon the tariff issue. After all that can be said against such a hoary old contention, there may not be much else. No one is whanging away lately about currency. The new law appears to be growing very popular, even before it has fully gone into operation. However it looks more and more as though it would be a contest between the "wailers" and the shouters of hosannas.

HAWAII LOSES AGAIN.

According to a Washington news letter published today congress has appropriated \$500,000 for an anti-hog-cholera campaign. With no one to represent us in Washington, Hawaii is left out of it again. The losses suffered by our small-farmers during the last twelve months totals nearly \$50,000, but what does the Delegate care so long as the imu is full? If there were only some one representing us in Washington who cared as much for the property of our people as for their votes Hawaii would get a good deal of help from Uncle Sam.

THE PUBLIC TO BLAME.

There are very few in Honolulu who have not, some time or another, seen one or more near-accidents on the city streets in which automobilists figure, machines avoiding collisions by a hair's breadth, pedestrians scurrying out of the way in the nick of time, automobiles skidding around corners or from the car tracks and coming within an ace of an upset. These and similar things happen daily, and nine times out of ten they are regarded as jokes by the chauffeurs. Just how the "old guy" jumped when the Klaxton rasped in his car, just how few were the inches that prevented a crash, just how many seconds were clipped off the Moana-to-the-Grill record and just how foxy were the movements that prevented capture for violations of the ordinances are the common subjects of empty-headed boasts. Nearly everyone in Honolulu has heard some of them.

Then there comes the inevitable accident. One chance too many is taken, one drink too many fogs the brain of the man at the wheel, the turn is delayed one second too long—and human lives are wiped out, limbs are crushed, skulls are fractured, property is destroyed and the community is shocked, too late.

It is a great pity that the indignation of the community against reckless drivers of high powered cars cannot be spread out between accidents instead of being concentrated into the few days immediately following such affairs as that on Kalakaua avenue on Thursday morning, when a useful member of the community was hurled to death's threshold by a notorious joyrider and his friend, acting as hosts for two prostitutes. Their victim was attending to his lawful duties. He is in the hospital, and will probably die.

But none need be surprised at that accident. It is inevitable that there be such tragedies so long as chauffeurs, drunk and sober, take the chances they do every day and a complacent public tolerates it. It is idle to fume at the police for a few days at a time for not strictly enforcing the law and then have some of our "best citizens" fight the very same law on technicalities or go free on "suspended sentences" or after warnings the rest of the time, with the police court and coroner's records cluttered up with perjuries.

It is not William Welch and his boon companions who are alone responsible for the latest lesson on the cost of carelessness. It is every man, practically, in Honolulu. The law would be enforced; the speed limits would be respected; the drunken chauffeur would be put where he belonged; the unlicensed drivers of machines would be properly dealt with; the defer of the rights of others would be brought up with a quick turn if the average citizen would do his duty as a citizen, as a witness, as a jurymen and as a voter.

Do not blame the "irresponsible" for the death and the damage they do so long as the "responsible" are allowed to defy the laws and the rest of the community tolerates the defiance. The policeman in the street, the prosecuting attorney in his office, the sheriff at his station and the judges on the bench will go no further than public opinion pushes them, and so long as the general public doesn't care a whoop how close to death an individual is brought through the carelessness of others, just that long will there be maimed and bleeding victims of the joyriders' carelessness carted to the hospitals and mangled corpses carried to their graves.

NOT US, BUT RUSSIA.

Writing from Tokio, a correspondent of the New York Evening Post says that the efforts of Japan at naval expansion are directed, not against us, but against her whilom antagonist, Russia. This writer says:

"In the first place, it is more of a possibility that Russia should return to the fray to recoup her losses and regain her laurels in the Far East than there is likelihood of any other country making an attack upon Japan. Nor is this supposition altogether fanciful. The writer was once assured personally by a high and responsible representative of the Czar that his country never could be content to let matters stand in the Far East as the Portsmouth conference left them; and this same high official went further and declared it his conviction that in that day both Great Britain and America would be found on the side of Russia in the struggle."

"Japan herself will not, of course, admit any such fear; but that it exists and inspires her vast program of naval and military defenses no one familiar with the trend of things in the Far East can well doubt. What is the meaning of all this agitation for an increase of army divisions in Korea, if it is not merely an echo of the underlying policy suggested? Russia herself is concentrating all her financial resources on similar preparations. War with America is impossible, but it is improbable, because financial and diplomatic circumstances are wholly against it, to say nothing of America being Japan's best commercial customer. Their interests, while common, are yet sufficiently distinct to leave each to its several spheres of development. And the same may be said of Japan's interest in Australia, New Zealand and the South Pacific."

"A comparison of the fleet that faced Russia with the present naval strength of Japan will further indicate to what extent the naval programs have been executed, as well as the nation's position as a naval power on the Pacific. Japan met Russia with six battleships, eight armored cruisers, forty-four minor cruisers, as well as other warcraft, including eighty torpedoboats and nineteen destroyers, representing 157 ships, with a total tonnage of 283,743. Today the Japanese Empire commands a mighty fleet of fifteen battleships, three of which are of Dreadnought strength; thirteen first-class armored cruisers, seven second-class cruisers, thirteen third-class cruisers, representing an aggregate tonnage of no less than 453,115 to say nothing of her sixty destroyers, fifty-nine torpedoboats and thirteen submarines, as well as her efficient aerial corps."

WHY NOT?

What about a woman diplomat for Greece? She would be as good as George Fred Williams or John Lind. Roosevelt would not have appointed Mrs. Bellamy Storer, but this is no reason why Bryan should not recommend one of his wife's neighbors in Nebraska. We are sure, says the Los Angeles Times, that Mr. Wilson in his career as a school teacher, must have found much diplomacy among the mothers of the young men he has taught. Perhaps in his White House experience he has met with certain social undercurrents which would suggest ladies who are perfectly capable of making a delicate point and even of making an indelicate point delicately. Besides, it would establish a clever precedent and Mr. Wilson should do something for which he would be remembered at future dinners of the Gridiron Club and by the family and friends of Champ Clark.

THE PASSING HOUR.

"Was Booze Ditched by Riders?" asks a headline, which is somewhat of a variety, inasmuch as riders are generally ditched by booze.

Malcolm Argyle Franklin, whom Honolulu greets with aloha, may be from the Sunny South, but if he doesn't have porridge every morning for his breakfast he belies his name.

Now that Mexico is going to have a new President, who will be recognized by Washington, why not call for Bryan's good friend, Pancho Villa. A man who can murder two men in one day and outrage both widows appears to be the Chautauqua Circuiter's ideal.

The great tragedians and other stars of the theatrical world can hardly be expected to come to Honolulu with their companies, but thanks to the moving picture man this community is no longer left wholly out of it. Mrs. Fiske, one of the greatest actresses of the English world, has been performing nightly at Ye Liberty, for instance, while other actors and actresses as great come and go on the movie screen. Such pictures as are now being shown at Ye Liberty are amongst the best produced and worth liberal patronage by Honoluluans who desire to see the best.

THE ADVERTISER'S SPECIAL FEATURE DAYS.

Saturday Markets and Home Production for Home Consumption.
Church and uplift work.
Sunday Literary, Society and Sports.
Monday The Army, Navy and Militia.
Tuesday Theaters, Amusements and Automobiles.
Wednesday Sugar and Plantation News.
Thursday Real Estate, Building and Financial.
Friday Education and Schools.

Suggestions and communications relating to any of these features will be welcomed.

WILL THE REPUBLICANS NOMINATE ROOSEVELT?

The Advertiser publishes in today's issue Theodore Roosevelt's resignation from the editorial staff of the Outlook, and his formal announcement of renewed political activity.

Every political announcement that Mr. Roosevelt makes is important; but this particular announcement is one of the most important that he has ever made, for several reasons.

In the first place, a congressional election is about to take place, in which there is a possibility of a complete change of control, not only in the house of representatives, but in the senate as well. In either case, it will deprive President Wilson of the power under which he has overridden congress and constituted himself practically the whole government of the United States.

Any strong factor entering the political field under these circumstances, must necessarily be important.

Again: Mr. Roosevelt has such a strong personal following; there are so many that believe that what he says should be done, is the thing to do—and no questions asked—that his announcement of what he is going to do, is practically the announcement of what some hundreds of thousands of American voters are going to do.

Again: the chaotic state of political affairs on the mainland, has put the whole country on the qui vive as to what will happen next.

One thing is certain—and that is that Colonel Roosevelt's announcement was written with the utmost care. The meaning, or the possible meaning of every word of it, was studied before it was put into print, and the meaning, or possible meaning of it will be studied by millions of voters since it is in print.

One reason for studying the wording of the announcement, is that, from end to end there is not a word that would make it inconsistent for Mr. Roosevelt to now accept a nomination from the Republican party.

Look at it carefully, any who will, and it will be noted that Mr. Roosevelt says that it is "imperative" that he should "try to secure the triumph of the principles of the Progressive platform of 1912." Not the triumph of the Progressive party, mind you, but the triumph of the principles contained in their platform.

Well and good! If the "principles" of the Progressive platform (that is to say the leading ones—the others need not count) should happen to be adopted by the next Republican platform, then manifestly the proper thing for Mr. Roosevelt to do—in fact the "imperative" thing for him to do, would be to get on board; and there is no place on board of any craft of which Roosevelt is a member of the crew, which would fit him, except on the bridge, with a speaking trumpet in one hand and the engine signal in the other.

And why not? With great significance, or, coincidence, in accepting Mr. Roosevelt's resignation, Doctor Abbott, editor of the Outlook, says:

"Your endeavor to bring the Republican party into line succeeded despite the apparent successful opposition of those who control its political machinery. The election of 1912 proved that the rank and file of that party understood and believed in you."

And so they did. To the number of 4,199,000 the citizens voted for Roosevelt, and only 3,484,000 for Taft.

What more natural, then, for Roosevelt and his majority to now take possession of the party machinery, making him the "regular" Republican nominee and thereby "securing the triumph of the principles embodied in the Progressive platform of 1912?"

Again: read the announcement and see who he is going to oppose—Murphy, of Tammany Hall. Of course Murphy—everybody opposes Murphy. That's the proper thing to do. Who else is to be opposed? Why Barnes of New York and Penrose of Pennsylvania, the two Republican bosses who are the bitterest opponents of Roosevelt. Not another soul does he put on the "list!"

It is not always the unexpected that happens—in politics or elsewhere; and it certainly will be anything but unexpected if the cards presently begin to shape themselves into a Rooseveltian horseshoe with the White House at the other end of the vista.

THE RIGHT SORT OF OFFICIALS.

City Auditor Bicknell and City Clerk Kalauokalani should be, and in all probability will be, saved the necessity of having to go through the trouble and expense of a partisan election this fall, inasmuch as the majority of all the voters of Oahu will undoubtedly vote for each of the two officials in the primaries. Mr. Bicknell and Mr. Kalauokalani are each an example of how to be successful as a political office holder, inasmuch as each has studiously eschewed politics in the work of his department and attended strictly to the business for which he was elected and for which the public is paying him. Had either followed the example of their less wise fellow office holders and "done politics" in order to make reelection sure, neither would be able today to go about his business with the knowledge that he need not worry over election results.

Some day Honolulu will have a mayor and supervisors wise enough to know that the best politics for Honolulu is good service rendered the public. When that day comes Honolulu taxpayers will be able to cease fretting over excessive cost of government, graft among city underlings and waste in city departments, because the administrative and executive officers of the municipality will be doing what they should do and not spending the greater part of their time trying to corrupt the electorate with its own money. The increasing majorities with which the voters have been putting Bicknell and Kalauokalani back into office each election show that the voters have considerably more sense than the "politicians" of the government suppose. They are examples of what the city endorses.

With Bicknell back as auditor, Kalauokalani as clerk and D. L. Conkling as treasurer, Honolulu will have a businesslike trio in three of the principal executive departments. Mr. Conkling has not a county record but his territorial career shows him to be the right sort of a man for the now very important office of city treasurer. He should go in at the primaries along with the other two.

BIG GUNS BOOM IN ANNUAL TEST

Batteries Constituting Coast Defences of Oahu Make Good Showing in Target Work.

The annual service firing of seacoast guns on Oahu began about seven o'clock yesterday morning with the firing of three trial shots from the six-inch battery manned by the Fifty-fifth Company of Coast Artillery at Fort De Russy.

An hour later the 105th and 159th companies went into action with the twelve-inch mortars of Battery Harlow at Fort Ruger, and Diamond Head shook under the concussion as six trial shots were fired from the big guns.

Following the trial shots the mortar battery at Fort Ruger fired twelve shots for record, a considerable portion of the forenoon being required on account of the time needed to compute the fall of the projectiles at sea. This firing was conducted at a moving pyramidal target, shots falling within a prescribed radius being counted as hits upon an outlined ship. This firing was conducted at a range of 11,000 yards, almost the extreme range of these guns. The shots fell within a small radius, the gun laying being uniformly good. The actual number of hits or misses was not announced.

The Fifty-fifth Company at Fort De Russy fired eight shots for record at the long range of 7000 yards. As in the case of the mortar firing, the projectiles were placed uniformly and the firing was satisfactory to Col. W. C. Bafferty and the other artillery officers in charge of the firing. This practice was also conducted at outlined targets with a moving pyramidal object for aiming point.

All of the firing yesterday morning was conducted at longer ranges than are used when the best results are expected from the guns, and although the number of hits may not come up to the records established by these batteries the officers are satisfied with the experiment, according to Lieut. Col. W. E. Ellis.

Today will be the second of the ten-day period of service artillery firing, and tonight the whole coast from Diamond Head to Pearl Harbor will ring with the echoes of the rifle and mortar batteries. Fort Ruger at Diamond Head, Forts De Russy and Armstrong in Honolulu and Kanehameha at the naval station will have their searchlights playing out to sea for about two hours, beginning about eight o'clock. All vessels have been warned to stay at least six miles off shore while the searchlights are working in order to be outside the danger zone. The twelve-inch rifles at Kanehameha will carry twice the six-mile limit prescribed, but it is presumed from the notice that no firing will be held at greater range.

The six-inch battery at Fort Armstrong was scheduled to fire yesterday with explosive shell, but owing to the dredge and some fishing boats being inside the danger zone this firing had to be postponed.

The practice tonight will be very spectacular with all the searchlights in operation, enabling the observers to pick up the target and see the splash of the projectile as it plunges into the water. The entire beach offers a splendid vantage point from which to witness this practice.

GERMAN LINER SETS SAIL FOR SAN PEDRO

The Kosmos Line freight steamer Serapis, which has been in port since July 13 sailed yesterday afternoon at five o'clock for San Pedro. The Serapis discharged European machinery and South American nitrates at Honolulu and took on 100 barrels of honey for Rotterdam.

The steamer expects to be ordered to San Francisco and possibly to Puget Sound ports before beginning the return trip.

The Serapis had a jolly lot of officers and crew and was the headquarters of the local German colony who were entertained on board individually and in groups.

EMPLOYERS TO BE GIVEN A HINT

(Continued from Page One)

guardians are employed by the firm and it would be undoubtedly a hardship on such a firm to insist on all the men going to camp, but we must have some. Other firms, however, do not want to let any of their men go. These firms will have to change their minds.

"The war department wants some return for the money it is spending on the guard; the Territory wants some return for the money it is spending; the officers of the guard want to have their commands well trained, and they deserve some return for the time they are putting into their work."

"The order just issued makes it compulsory upon every guardsman to attend the camp, and the only one authorized to excuse attendance is the commanding officer of the regiment. He is authorized to arrest absentees, and he will arrest them. We do not want to be arbitrary and we will get along, if possible, without arrests and without trouble, but we will go to the extent authorized in the order if we find it necessary."

Director-in-Chief F. J. Y. Skiff of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition has been named one of the vice-presidents of the American Olympic committee for the 1916 Olympiad to be held in Berlin.

BLAZON TYPE NOT NECESSARY.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy needs no glaring headline to attract the public eye. The simple statement that all chemists sell it is sufficient, as every family knows its value. It has been used for forty years and is just what its name implies. For sale by all dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

THE KUOKOA

IS READ EVERY WEEK BY 20,000 HAWAIIANS WHO BUY FOR CASH. AN ADVERTISEMENT IN THE KUOKOA WILL REACH THEM

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